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6, or 01.5%, are now in the State Reformatory.
9, or 02.2%, are now in the State Institution for Feeble-Minded."

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"A great and obvious need of these institutions is a far more complete and definite parole system. For the boys who have left an earlier for a later house of correction, and for the large number who have disappeared, much of their trouble, statistics from another study show, could have been prevented had the boys been properly paroled; that is, had they been placed in carefully searched out private homes. But for this great need there is practically no provision made.

"The Parental School should, perhaps, not serve in the capacity of a placing agency, since it has jurisdiction only during the school age, and passing that age its wards may, if desirable, be remanded to the court for further disposition. The State Training School, on the other hand, has jurisdiction until the child is twenty-one years of age. For the entire number of boys at the State Training School (140-200) only one parole officer is provided, and to his ordinary duties he has to add that of bringing in to the school all the boys committed to it by the different county courts. On the face of it his work becomes impossible. Even for the State Reformatory, with its 300 to 400 men, only one field officer is maintained in the parole department.

"Surely the state sins when it turns a homeless and jobless boy out of an institution with no place to go often but to a broken home, and nothing to do often but to loaf. A safe conclusion is that the problem of juvenile delinquency will never be solved but by means of an institution. Protective social agencies must extend themselves into the field, and must give help to the boy before delinquency ever comes, or after delinquency has received correction. That the institutions of this country and of this state seem eager and willing to do. That service they should be empowered by the state to render."

Alan A. Phillips, *Seattle.*

A Study of the After-Career of 408 Delinquent Boys Who Were Committed from the King County (Washington) Juvenile Court to the Boys' Parental School and the State Training School During the Five-Year Period 1911-1915.—Under the direction of Prof. Walter G. Beach, Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington, and at the request of Dr. Lilburn Merrill, of the juvenile court, a study was carried on over several months of last year, of all delinquent boys committed from the King County Juvenile Court to the Seattle Parental School and the State Training School through the five-year period of time opening January 1, 1911, and closing December 31, 1915.

The records of the boys in every instance have been followed up from the time they first came into court, through their commitment and subsequent parole or release, if either of those events had yet transpired to the end of the year 1916. This work has been accomplished through consultation of the records of the Juvenile Court, School Attendance Department, Parental School, State Training School and State Reformatory, all of which institutions were visited by the writer and the officials interviewed regarding their knowledge of the individual boys.

Passing immediately to the statistical facts we find that 408 boys were committed by the King County Juvenile Court during the five-year period from January 1, 1911, to December 31, 1915, to correctional schools, as follows: Three hundred forty-six, or 84.8 per cent., were sent to the Parental School and sixty-two, or 15.2 per cent., to the State Training School.

The present whereabout and occupations of these boys will be noted first without reference to the segregation by institutions.

144, or 35.3%, are now at work.
56, or 13.7%, are now attending public school.
67, or 16.5%, are known to have moved to other towns, states or counties.
64, or 15.7%, have escaped from schools, or disappeared following parole, and there is no official knowledge of their whereabouts.
19, or 04.7%, are known to be at liberty and in frequent trouble.
11, or 02.7%, are free and simply loafing.
4, or 00.9%, are in the army or navy.
4, or 00.9%, are dead.
24, or 05.9%, are now in the Parental School.
6, or 01.5%, are now in the State Reformatory.
9, or 02.2%, are now in the State Institution for Feeble-Minded.

Of the boys at work it was found that they were engaged in everything from making a precarious living by selling papers to clerking, serving on the messenger force, working on a farm, or at other like unskilled occupations.

Those lads committed to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded were pronounced types of defectives. Several morons of varying degree of intelligence who should have been at an institution for feeble-minded were found both at the Parental School and the State Training School. The boys at liberty and reported to be in trouble simply were as yet within the law in their difficulties, with the exception of two who had been jailed in other states.

The boys indicated as loafing were known to have no jobs, although the reason for their being out of work may have been through no fault of theirs. Of the four boys dead, three had been killed in accidents; and among the sixty-four noted as "disappeared" were included runaways both from institutions and homes or lads who, as so often happens in a city, had simply dropped out of sight.

Of the 346 boys committed to the Parental School, excepting the twenty-four still at that institution, but twenty-nine were ever known subsequently to have been in like schools of correction. These twenty-nine were placed as follows: One at the Tacoma Parental School, four at Washington State Reformatory, twenty-two at Washington State Training School, and two in correctional institutions in other states. That is, a total of only twenty-nine boys, or but 8.3 per cent., of the boys sent to the Parental School are known to have matriculated subsequently in the State Training School or similar institutions. It should be said, however, in justice to a goodly number of the boys committed to the Parental School that they never have been delinquents, but are merely dependents. The normal expectation would be that such boys should lead useful, balanced lives, after their release from any protective institution. That expectation, consultation of the table of percentages will show, is definitely realized.

Of the whole number committed to the school within the 1911-1915 period, only 8.3 per cent. have ever been recommitted to other state and reformative institutions. If we were to add to this number the 4.7 per cent. at liberty, but known to be in frequent trouble, we would have the low percentage of 13.0

per cent. of boys who can directly be said, within the five-year period, to have proved themselves unsatisfactory in their citizenship following their release.

Of the sixty-two sent to the State Training School, six later were committed to the Washington State Reformatory, and one was in an Oregon jail. That is, about 11 per cent. of the State Training School graduates are known to have served or to be serving terms in a prison. Of the six who had been sent to the State Reformatory, three are paroled, of whom two are doing well and one has violated his parole and disappeared; the other three are still in the Reformatory.

These figures do not include seven boys from the Parental School and two from the State Training School who have been sent to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded for custodial care on account of imbecile or feeble minds. Unhappily, not nearly all the defectives are committed in an institution for feeble-minded. This statement is proved by the records of the State Training School and Parental School. They show three defectives now at the State Training School, five at the Parental School, twenty-one released from these institutions either through coming of age, on parole, or as runaways, and one jailed in another state. Of the twenty-one released a few are at work, three are in school, and the others are largely included among the loafers or the boys disappeared, in the above-named groups. The reason for this is the lack of room in the Institution for Feeble-Minded at Medical Lake.

A great and obvious need of these institutions is a far more complete and definite parole system. For the boys who have left an earlier for a later house of correction, and for the large number who have disappeared, much of their trouble, statistics from another study show, could have been prevented had the boys been properly paroled; that is, had they been placed in carefully searched out private homes. But for this great need there is practically no provision made.

The Parental School should, perhaps, not serve in the capacity of a placing agency, since it has jurisdiction only during school age, and passing that age its wards may, if desirable, be remanded to the court for further disposition. The State Training School, on the other hand, has jurisdiction until the child is twenty-one years of age. For the entire number of boys at the State Training School (140-200) only one parole officer is provided, and to his ordinary duties he has to add that of bringing into the school all the boys committed to it by the different county courts. On the face of it his work becomes impossible. Even for the State Reformatory, with its 300 to 400 men, only one field officer is maintained in the parole department.

Surely that state sins when it turns a homeless and jobless boy out of an institution with no place to go, often, but to a broken home, and nothing to do, often, but to loaf. A safe conclusion is that the problem of juvenile delinquency will never be solved only through and by the means of an institution. Protective social agencies must extend themselves into the field, and must give help to the boy before delinquency ever comes, or after delinquency has received correction. That the institutions of this country and of this state seem eager and willing to do. That service they should be empowered by the state to render.—Alan A. Phillips in the Report of the Seattle Juvenile Court for the year 1916.